Legal Remembrancer to Government.—

Yes; the jurisdiction given to that court is not considered too much.

Mr. E. Krishnappa.—

If so, why should there have been so many pendencies?

Legal Remembrancer to Government.—

That was due to so many causes which the member himself is aware of.

Mr. E. Krishnappa.—

If necessary, will an additional court be sanctioned for Nanjangud at least for some time?

Legal Remembrancer to Government.—

The number of cases pending at present does not warrant the opening of an additional court.

Mr. E. Krishnappa.—

If so, is it necessary to open an additional court at Chamarajnagar?

Legal Remembrancer to Government.—

It is not possible to say anything definite now; the whole matter will have to be gone into carefully before a decision is taken.

Discussion on the Budget—(*Contd*).

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY began with an adverse criticism of the policy of drawing from the Reserves for current expenditure. He thought that it was the duty of the Government to see that the accumulated surpluses of the past were handed down to posterity in tact.

He did not think that any practical shape had been given to the Dewan's sympathy for the villages as expressed in his opening address. The provision for Primary Education was too inadequate and the promises of Government given at the time of levying income-tax, as well as the Education Cess, were yet to be fulfilled. This being so, it was a matter for regret that increase in grants were being made to

the University for some years past. After all, the higher courses were availed of only by a small number of students. If, therefore, the grant to the University was curtailed, it would be quite possible to provide adequate funds for Primary Education, for which there was a clamour throughout the State.

If this was agreed to and if similar reductions were made in the Industries Department also, he thought that it was possible to make material contributions to the Reserves instead of having to draw from them. Even in times of financial stringency, the Government was generally careful not to draw from them. But, at the present time, when the financial position showed a satisfactory improvement and when a very substantial reduction was also obtained in regard to the Subsidy, it was a pity that the Reserves were so freely proposed to be drawn upon.

Finally, the member referred to the anxiety that His Highness always had for the progress of His subjects. While the people had nothing but eternal gratitude to His Highness for the Reforms graciously vouchsafed he was sorry to find that the resolutions of the Representative Assembly were not receiving such attention as they deserved. He, therefore, appealed to the Dewan to see that Resolutions once rejected by the Assembly were not introduced into the Legislative Council straight away without giving an opportunity to the former to re-consider its opinion in respect of any particular question. This, he thought, would render the Mysore Constitution really popular and representative.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA did not think that the financial position of the State was really very satisfactory. Because, there were not funds enough even for necessary items of expenditure, such as Village Improvement, etc., and the Dewan had indicated that for providing for them, fresh sources of revenue had to be tapped. If this statement really implied any further taxation, he would at once submit for the Dewan's consideration that the poor raiyat had already been over-burdened.

In regard to finding ways and means for providing for the necessary items of expenditure, the member invited attention to a Resolution moved at the previous year's Budget Session by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao suggesting a reduction of salaries drawn by the higher officers including the Dewan and the Members of Council. Though no effect had been given to that Resolution till now, he had hoped that in course of time, the suggestion would receive due considera-

tion. But, it was a matter for disappointment that the Budget estimates under discussion showed that instead of showing a reduction, they provided for a higher salary to the Dewan. There were also rumours that the salaries of the Members of Council would be enhanced. He quite conceded that the Dewan and the Members of Council deserved a very much higher salary. But, it was impossible to assess the value of their merit, experience and work in terms of rupees, annas and pies. In these circumstances, he appealed to them to set a noble example to the others by agreeing to a lower pay.

He also brought to notice the popular impression that two Members of Council could perhaps manage the work, at present being done by the three members.

As regards Education he said that it was impossible to describe the state of affairs of village schools. It was inhuman to expect the village school-master with his present pay to attend to his own personal affairs and also give instruction worth the name to the boys. He was anxious to see that there was no school without at least two teachers. He contended that the system of giving instruction in English in High Schools entailed an unnecessary waste of time and suggested that Kannada should be the medium of instruction. In every civilised country, instruction was being given to the boys in their own mother-tongue. One practical difficulty that was being commonly urged here was that sufficient text books were not available. But, if a beginning was made in the direction indicated, text books would automatically become available.

As regards the University grade of education, he observed that there was no necessity to have a highly paid Vice-Chancellor. It was more advantageous in his opinion to have a non-official Vice-Chancellor instead.

Coming to the Muzrai Department, he observed that the Dharmadarsis appointed in respect of various institutions were merely titular authorities possessing no real power in their own hands, and much less, any control over the purse. He suggested that this anomaly should be removed as soon as possible, and that the Dharmadarsis should be allowed to have some voice in the administration of the Muzrai Institutions. At present, the Archaks were continuing only by sufferance and on account of their own indifference, temple affairs were going from bad to worse resulting in some cases in the resumption of inamties. He therefore, suggested that notwithstanding previous practice,

really learned and enthusiastic men alone should be appointed as Archaks.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO was of opinion that there was every justification for drawing from the Reserves of past years as the Government were making contributions for the good of the future generations in the shape of interest and sinking fund charges on loans for capital works.

As regards the Primary Education, he did not see any use in increasing the number of schools for its own sake without at the same time producing a sufficient number of trained teachers. He urged that this question should receive immediate attention. In the next place, he observed that the Scout Movement was doing valuable service to the country in as much as it was a necessary adjunct to the education that the pupils derived within the four walls of the class room, and suggested that the grant therefor should be substantially increased.

The provision for Drinking Water Wells was, he said, very inadequate. Many villages were in a precarious condition having no water to drink for a good part of the year. It was necessary to provide at least one drinking water well to every village. But this being a very tremendous task, he suggested that as in the case of the introduction of Record of Rights, a regular survey of the whole State should be undertaken, and at least one village in every taluk provided with a well under a definite programme. He requested the Government to see and realise the importance of this work and earmark for it an amount equal to the reduction obtained in the matter of Subsidy.

Referring to Re-survey operations in T.-Narasipur and other taluks, he said, that these operations always led to an increase in the existing rates of assessment in spite of the fact that the raiyat was already over-burdened with taxes of various kinds. He, therefore, requested that instructions should be issued to the effect that if a reduction was not possible, the assessment should at least remain what it was before the Re-survey.

The member brought to notice that in Mysore and surrounding taluks, a large number of cattle were dying on account of rinderpest. The Veterinary Department was not of any great help because it had not sufficient stock of Serum for giving the cattle inoculations. It was possible that this disease, which had become both virulent and permanent in some places, would go on spreading from place to place. To prevent this, he suggested that a substantial

provision should be made in the Budget for obtaining Serum for inoculating the cattle so as to give them permanent immunity.

Lastly, he referred to the provision under Courts of Law and brought to notice that even with the increase in the process fee the process establishment remained the same. The result was that even in cases, where decrees had been obtained, executive proceedings were indefinitely prolonged on account of the inadequacy of the process staff.

MR. KESHAVAIYA, in supporting the principle of drawing from the Reserves for capital purposes, observed that instead of drawing small sums for a number of years, it was better to draw more, if necessary, and see that such remunerative works were completed as early as possible.

He observed that the progress of the State as a whole depended on the welfare of the raiyats. It was, therefore, necessary to provide adequate funds for Village Improvement, so that at least within a stated number of years, the entire policy of Rural Reconstruction would have been given effect to. He had no objection to any other item of work being given up or deferred, provided this all important question was paid immediate attention to.

The opening of new Toll Gates was expected to result in an extra income of Rs. 50,000 during the Budget year. But, this only meant that to that extent the raiyat who was already over-taxed would have to bear a still further burden. He, therefore, prayed for the total abolition of all the Toll Gates. He did not believe that this would lead to any difficulty in the matter of providing for road maintenance. The mileage cess was being levied on all motor buses plying for hire and this would give necessary funds for the purpose.

As regards the drainage scheme in Chickmagalur, he said that the people were suffering from malaria on account of want of proper drainage. The revised estimate for two lakhs and odd had been prepared by the Department of Public Works and this, he said, was pending sanction of Government. He requested that the matter be given immediate attention to and one half of the expenditure involved also be given as Government contribution, so that with the help of the Municipal grant and the Government contribution, the work might be completed within the next six or seven years.

He requested that the question of providing electric

lighting to Chickmagalur should be disposed of without delay.

In connection with the Water-supply and Irrigational facilities in Chickmagalur for which the Municipality and the raiyats together had agreed to give a contribution of $\frac{1}{3}$ the expenditure involved, he requested that the Sithalayana Giri Canal work should be taken up without delay.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN stated that the question of drawing from the Reserves was not new. He pointed out that such a procedure was in vogue since the year 1892-93 with some exceptions here and there. He agreed that, as far as possible, accumulated surpluses of the past should be handed down to posterity by those in charge of any administration. But the present state of affairs fully justified drawing from the Reserves, because thousands of tanks, which it was the duty of past Governments to keep in proper condition, had deteriorated due to continued negligence and if these were not immediately restored and properly maintained, it was the posterity that had to suffer. Besides, the capital works for which certain amounts were proposed to be withdrawn from the Reserves during the Budget year, were works of permanent benefit to the country and so, both the present and the future generations of Mysore stood to profit by them.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA observed that the villages were not receiving such attention as the increase of the revenues of the State warranted, even though the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore got a better part of the allotment under certain heads. Whereas a special staff was maintained for the proper maintenance of the Bangalore City, the Village Panchayets remained uncared for. He was of opinion that if the panchayets were to be of any real benefit to the people, a central organisation to guide their working was very necessary.

He also thought that while large sums of money were being invested on costly schemes like the Bhadravati Iron Works, very little was spent on works immediately benefiting the present generation. In his opinion, the most urgent requirement was the provision of a large sum of money for the education of the masses. Even if the Reserves were drawn from or if fresh loans were floated for this purpose, he said, the Government would only be doing the right thing. He then suggested that manure and plough factories should be started and sufficient provision therefor made in the Budget. It had been proved that this could be started

and worked successfully, and it would be unfortunate, if the State itself did not take the initiative but allowed foreigners to make their fortunes here.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA observed that though it was true that in years gone by, large sums were withdrawn from the Reserves, yet material additions thereto were also being made during those years to the accumulated surpluses. Within recent years, however, that policy of replenishing the Reserves was not so freely resorted to. He was afraid that if the Reserves were drawn upon without check, very soon there would be nothing left out of the surpluses of the past.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the whole amount proposed to be drawn from Reserves would be used on irrigation works. These works had not received sufficient attention in the past and there was an insistent demand for spending more money on them. Government were convinced that this was a matter which could no longer be postponed. But the question was how were these works to be financed. The natural course was to draw upon the Reserves. The Irrigation Capital Reserve is admittedly for irrigation works. There is nothing wrong in using the Irrigation Cess Fund for restoration or construction of tanks. To devote the interest income of the Famine Insurance Fund to the improvement of irrigational facilities is certainly a measure of insurance against famines. It would serve no useful purpose to hoard these amounts. To invest them on works of permanent benefit to the people is the best use to which they can be put.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH objected to the utilization of any part of the Famine Insurance Fund to the revenue-yielding concerns such as the Irwin Canal.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the interest income of the Famine Insurance Fund was not used for the Irwin Canal or such other works.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR of Anekal said that amounts withdrawn from the Irrigation Cess Fund should not be used for capital works but that he had no objection if that fund was utilized for purposes of restoring waste-weirs, sluices, etc.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that this fund was not used for capital works but only for ordinary tank works to be financed from revenue. It was not possible in practice to use it for particular items of tank works. It was necessary to use it for the improvement of these works in general. These works required a great deal of care and

they had not received sufficient attention in the past. There was a heavy accumulation of these works and a very large amount had to be spent on them. All available resources had to be pressed into service. It was not possible to finance this heavy demand entirely from current revenues. If the Reserves, which are the revenue savings of previous years, are not used as far as possible for this purpose, tank works would receive much less attention than now, and this position could by no means be considered satisfactory.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA observed that interest charges were on the increase and that they should be reduced, as far as possible. He also suggested that with a view to provide adequate funds for Nation-Building Departments, such as Education, speculative concerns and unproductive works must be given up immediately. It was a matter for regret that even out of the inadequate provision made during the current year under Education, as much as about Rs. 2½ lakhs were allowed to lapse. When a sum of Rs. 53 lakhs was provided for productive works, it was difficult to understand why proper provision was not made under Education. If the Government was really anxious to stamp out ignorance in all the villages, on which depended the prosperity of the State as a whole, he hoped that this matter would receive urgent attention at the hands of the Government.

MR. M. VENKATASAMI GOWDA pleaded for a larger provision for road maintenance. He also wanted the employment of more teachers in the village primary schools. In order to see that those teachers managed the schools properly, he suggested that the Deputy Commissioner and other Revenue Officers should visit primary schools also in the course of their itineration.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO, while appreciating the anxiety of Government for the restoration and improvement of tanks, was of the opinion that expenditure therefor should have been met from the normal revenues and that no part of the Reserves should have been drawn upon. It was the business of Government to set apart a reasonable sum during the prosperous years not only for tank works that should be taken up in those years but also reserve some part of the normal revenues for such works during lean year. He contended that the budget year was a prosperous one and that the irrigation expenditure should be wholly met from the current revenues. Instead of that he found that not only a comparatively small sum of about Rs. 4 lakhs was allotted for it but also that more than double that

amount had been utilised from the Reserves without anything being credited to the Irrigation Reserve. He said that that was a wrong policy. He also criticised Government for drawing upon even the Famine Reserve in previous years, which the Second Member of Council had described as a sacred trust. He insisted that instead of utilising the Reserves completely in the way Government had done, they should have strengthened them and that posterity would have cause to complain of what the Government were doing.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the corpus of the Famine Insurance Fund amounted to about Rs. 63 lakhs and it was kept intact; what was proposed to be used for irrigation works was only the annual interest thereon. The Irrigation Capital Reserve was formed for the construction of irrigation works and its utilisation for works like the Bhadra *anecut* and channels was perfectly right. There was no object in simply going on adding to the Reserves and hoarding the money. Reserves are meant to be used and when the position permits, additions to them have to be made but when there are legitimate demands to be met from them they should be satisfied by putting the Reserves to use. Keeping tanks in proper condition and improving irrigational facilities would benefit not only the present generation but also future generations.

As regards Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao's observation that the amount provided from current revenues for tank works was only Rs. 4 lakhs, the Second Member stated that that was about the annual standard of expenditure on these works even in the years when the annual surplus was a quarter of a crore or more. There are no such large surpluses now. The maximum amount that could be spared from current revenues has been provided for this purpose and in view of the great importance and urgency of these works, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has also been made available from the Reserves which are intended for the maintenance or creation of irrigational facilities.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO still persisted in believing that the restoration works were of the nature of normal works to be undertaken from year to year and as such should be provided for from the normal income. Owing to the top-heavy nature of the State's expenditure Government had to trespass on the reserve fund which was, in his opinion, against all canons of sound financial policy. He further argued that the step was all the more objectionable during the current year when Government had derived extra

revenues from the rebate on Subsidy to the extent of Rs. 10½ lakhs in addition to the increase in the normal income of Government. He also said, that previous Administrations were not drawing upon the Reserves so largely as the present one was doing, with the result that all the Reserves excepting the Famine Insurance Fund had exhausted, and he enquired what Government proposed to do in future years.

While agreeing with Government about the necessity of restoring the major and minor tanks, most of which were in utter disrepair, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao apprehended that under the existing policy no Reserves would be left for future years to provide for famine conditions if this should unfortunately arise and added that instead of utilising the Reserves, expenditure should be reduced and savings utilised for irrigation works. He also feared that when any extra expenditure was required the assessment might be increased, loans raised and the people driven to groan under the weight of over-taxation.

He also impressed on the Government that the members were not thoughtless in their criticisms of Government policy and that their observations were the outcome of deliberation and that their care for the posterity was in no whit less onerous.

In this connection, he also recapitulated the resolution passed in the previous session without a single dissentient voice on this question and implored the Dewan to set an example by getting his own pay reduced. He added that he had time and again proved by facts and figures that the administration was top-heavy, that there were as many as 450 gazetted officers for a small State like Mysore at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs annually and that if retrenchments to a limit of Rs. 5 lakhs were effected, it would be a recurring income to be utilised on the restoration of tanks. If this amount was ear-marked annually for this item, there would be ample scope to improve the economic condition of the State and subsequently to think of reviving the essential appointments.

THE DEWAN observed that the speaker was unduly pessimistic, and that there need be no cause of financial anxiety.

Neverthless, MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO insisted that if the ideals placed before the country in the Dewan's speech had to be carried out, the Budget presented to the Assembly was quite inadequate and powerless and that the budget position would not be improved unless some drastic retrenchments in expenditure were effected. He reminded

the House of the promise made by His Highness the Maharaja in his inaugural speech opening the constitutional Houses in 1924, in the course of which it was promised that there would be no clash of interests between the executive and the legislature and that the Assembly would be given more dignity and powers. In this view he said that last year's resolution about retrenchments of expenditure on the gazetted officers of Government should be accepted by Government and savings effected thereby should be utilised for the restoration of tanks.

Referring to the criticisms on the University Budget MR. S. VENKATESAIYA said that as the budget of the University was issued late in the year, members could not have had a chance of studying it completely, with the result that a lot of misconceptions were expressed in the House. If the capital and the recurring expenditure on Intermediate Colleges had been given separately, no doubts or misconceptions should have arisen in the minds of the people.

With regard to the audit report the speaker explained that the report contained no serious allegations against the University but made certain suggestions for improvement in the method of maintenance of accounts and that the entire report was unanimously adopted at the Senate meeting.

In regard to the additional grant of Rs. 2 lakhs to the University, Mr. Venkatesaiya said that that body never intended that the expenditure under other heads of Education should be reduced and the savings allotted to the University. He explained that an additional sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was given for Education of which Rs. 3 lakhs was to the Education Department proper and Rs. 2 lakhs for the University. He did not think it was right to say that these two lakhs should be taken away from the University and given over for primary education. He also pointed out that the allotment under the head University was not all meant for its own use but that a good part of it was to be spent by that body as the agent to Government for the Oriental Library, the Archæological Department, Numismatic Works, Ethnography, and Scholarships.

Referring to the University Budget, he said that the accounts for 1926-27 showed an expenditure of Rs. 8,75,000, that for 1927-28 Rs. 7,75,000, and the budget estimate for 1928-29 was for Rs. 9,75,000. In this way he pointed out that the estimates for the three years taken together would give an average of Rs. 8,75,000 which could be taken as the normal annual expenditure on the University. Even the extra

Rs. 2 lakhs given this year was for the expenditure on the Intermediate Colleges to be newly opened and for the transfer of the Medical College to Mysore, the cost of both together amounting to Rs. 1,70,000.

MESSRS. G. B. RAGHAVENDRACHAR and N. G. SANJEEVIAH drew Government's attention to their statement that no new buildings would be erected on account of the Medical College.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the provision meant for buildings at Bangalore was going to be spent at Mysore.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA also said that in view of the smallness of expenditure on the University, highly desirable courses like the M.Sc., and Kannada M.A. were being put off and appealed to the members to join together and get sanction for some more funds for at least opening the M.A. course in Kannada in the University.

MR. C. NARASIMHAIYA, in expressing his gratitude for granting to the members the privilege of discussing the Budget pointed out that if information had been given clearly on the following points, the discussion of the Budget would have been much facilitated and many misconceptions removed and requested information on the following points :—

(1) What should be the working cash balance ;
(2) what percentage should be reserved for the Depreciation Fund and whether this should be shown separately or merged in the working expenses ; and
(3) whether it was not necessary to indicate separately the contributions by Local Bodies and the grants by Government ?

With reference to the cash balance of Rs. 50 lakhs shown in the assets and liabilities statement, he observed that in the year 1920 Government had said that the working balance should be at least Rs. 75 lakhs. He could not therefore understand why it was reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs in the budget year.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the amount of cash balance required at the beginning of a year was a matter of ways and means to be settled with reference to the conditions of each year and there were different methods of finding the amount required from time to time. A balance of 75 or 80 lakhs of rupees was considered necessary in the past, as stated by Mr. Narasimhaiya, as the method then adopted was to start the year with a

balance sufficient to meet the excess outgoings in months in which disbursements exceeded receipts. Another method is to find the money required for meeting such excess as the need arises and in the most economical manner possible at the time. Reference to Page 36 of the Financial Secretary's memorandum will show that at the beginning of next year there will not only be a cash balance of 50 lakhs but also temporary bank deposits amounting to Rs. 26 lakhs. It is not possible to adopt one uniform method in regard to these matters as there are so many factors which influence the ways and means operations and the question of cash balances required from time to time has to be considered and settled in relation to circumstances as they arise.

In reply to Mr. Narasimhaiya's objection for fixing the depreciation charges of the Railway at Rs. 5 lakhs against Rs. 4 lakhs in the current year, THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that certain vehicles and waggons had to be replaced during the next year as nothing had been done during the past 35 years. As regards the question of fixing a percentage for the depreciation charges, the Third Member of Council said that it would be possible only if provision had been made for it from the very commencement of a new railway line and that it would not be possible to fix it so precisely at the present stage. He added that the question was, however, engaging attention and special funds had been provided in the current budget.

In reply to the query why the depreciation charge under the Sandal Oil Factory was not as in former years shown separately, THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was included in working expenses for the reason that the cost of production including this charge had been limited, and that accordingly the old method of exhibition of this item had been changed.

MR. C. NARASIMHAIYA said that this principle was deviated from in the case of the Hydro-electric works where the gross receipts had been shown as Rs. 44,59,000 while the working expenses was only Rs. 15 lakhs.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL drew the attention of Mr. Narasimhaiya to the details furnished on Page 17 of the budget where Rs. 3,87,000 had been shown as depreciation charges.

As regards the Railway MR. C. NARASMHAIYA wanted to know if there was a special reserve for non-recurring expenditure, whether they intended to add the surplus income over the budgeted estimate to this head and if so,

whether it was not wrong to add a normal income to the reserves. He added that his point was that while the actual income was Rs. 36 lakhs credit had been taken only for Rs. 33 lakhs. Since there was an increase in the Railway earnings he urged the provision of more convenience to 3rd class passengers and also waiting rooms in important stations like Nanjangud, etc.

Under 24 Civil Works, referring to the construction of a bridge across the Cauvery at T.-Narasipur, Mr. Narasimhaiya pointed out that while Government expected to spend only Rs. 30,000 during the budget year towards an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakhs and odd, they had taken the District Board contribution in full which he thought was not in order.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that if the District Board would guarantee payment as the expenditure was incurred, it would be possible to change the procedure.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO regretted the attitude of some members in regard to the Irwin Canal Scheme and requested them not to be misled by the anti-propaganda work carried on by certain interested party through the medium of newspapers. If the State should derive the full benefit from the Kannambady project on which more than Rs. 2 crores had been invested, it was necessary to have a net-work of channels. With a view to work out the details connected with the scheme, Government appointed an expert Committee of Engineers and were proceeding very cautiously on the lines recommended by that body. He therefore considered that no criticisms should be levelled against it in any light vein.

While a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs had been spent on the canal works during the latter half of the year, only Rs. 36 lakhs had been provided for the ensuing full year. He therefore prayed that it might be enhanced to Rs. 50 lakhs so that sufficient progress might be made with the works. He also added that if the Hulikere channel be completed, 20,000 acres could be brought under wet cultivation immediately.

In regard to the criticism that this scheme would benefit only a part of the State, he pointed out that the extra revenues derived from this source would go to add to the coffers of the State from which the entire State would be profited.

Referring to the non-official Committee recently appointed for inspecting the Iron Works every quarter, Mr.

Narasinga Rao stated that if the members of that Committee were not given access to some of the records pertaining to the works, he said that so far as the information gathered by him went, all the required particulars excepting those relating to the trade secrets had been furnished. About criticism of certain members that no more grant should be made for the Bhadravati Works, he said that the question should not be viewed from the point of view of getting immediate profits, and that such large works required a long number of years to earn any profit. Moreover, Government were not at present spending anything towards its working expenses. He also pointed out that there was a lot of stock on hand, that the times were extraordinary and that it was up to the representatives of the people to view the working with some sympathy.

He agreed that so much of the grant allotted in the current budget for the Mysore City was not really necessary and that the needs of the villages should have prior claim.

Mr. Narasinga Rao stated that the major part of the grant given for rural reconstruction went towards the cost of establishment, leaving very little for real improvement works.

Referring to the employment of the reserve fund for productive works, he endorsed the opinion that it was unobjectionable. In this connection, he quoted the words of Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, an undoubted authority on Economics, that no good purpose would be served by storing up the reserve fund if it could not be employed on remunerative works and that the enthusiasts might as well make a golden statue out of it to be kept on the Financial Secretary's table.

As regards the statement of the Finance Member that Government could be trusted in their resourcefulness to find ways and means of meeting abnormal expenditure in the absence of the reserve fund, the speaker pointed out that the revenues of the State were inelastic, and that it could not be augmented any further, the maximum taxable capacity of the people having been already reached. The only fear in the mind of the speaker was that to meet any extraordinary expenditure in times of stress, Government might resort to the levy of additional taxation on the people. If there was a guarantee that such a thing would not be done, Government would be then quite in order in utilising the reserve fund for irrigation works.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao also observed that the Depart-

ments were top-heavy and the expenditure therein was increasing. He therefore reiterated his observations, made also in the previous sessions, that the expenditure on establishments should be materially reduced.

MR. APPAJIAH had a grievance against Government for their partiality to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. While more than a crore of rupees had been actually spent on them during the past 10 years, even the meagre provision made for Village Improvement was allowed to lapse every year. The grants sanctioned for the Village Panchayets were very inadequate and it was impossible to expect them to do any good work in their present financial condition. He advocated the appointment of District Commissioners for Village Panchayets. He was of opinion that the appointment of Shekdars as Village Panchayet Inspectors had its own defects and that it was desirable to appoint whole-time officers for this purpose, and select people possessing initiative and enthusiasm. Above all, he prayed that the grant for Village Improvement might be raised to Rs. 2 lakhs. He also commended the appointment of honorary Panchayet Inspectors in each taluk, and the utilisation of the income from each Panchayet in the same area.

He also represented the great need for constructing dams on rivers to facilitate communication. He quoted several instances of contributions paid for tank restoration in and about the Channapatna Taluk and prayed that the tank works might be put on hand without further delay.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER replied that works for which contributions had been paid would be taken up in the first instance.

As regards the remission of assessment, he pointed out that the Bangalore District received no manner of concession in this respect in spite of repeated representation.

The Revenue Commissioner replied that the matter would receive his attention on receipt of the necessary records from the Deputy Commissioner.

At this stage the Assembly rose for lunch and met again at 3-30 P.M.

MR. T. SUBBA RAO represented that no provision existed anywhere for the maintenance of taluk board roads—village to village communication. Each taluk had spent from Rs. 65,000 to Rs. 70,000 on their formation but they could find no funds to pay for their maintenance. The District Board of Mysore had refused to allot funds for the

purpose. He therefore suggested that the cost of maintaining these roads might be contributed equally by the Village Panchayet, District Board, and Government.

As regards the Bhadravati Iron Works he observed that there was not much profit in producing large stock of pig iron and that they must take to steel manufacture.

THE DEWAN replied that the Works had to encounter a lot of difficulties and the matter was receiving earnest consideration.

MR. T. SUBBA RAO also requested Government help for reviving the Shimoga Match Factory which was being closed down for want of working capital.

MR. E. KRISHNAPPA (Nanjangud) thought that there was no need to discuss the budget firstly in the Finance and Taxation Committee, then in the Representative Assembly and again a third time in the Legislative Council and that such discussion might take place only in one place.

THE DEWAN replied that it did not appear to be a sound suggestion.

MR. KRISHNAPPA then requested that the proceedings of the Finance and Taxation Committee might at least be furnished to the R.A. members. He also observed that as much as Rs. 16 lakhs was voted in the Legislative Council in one year as additional and supplementary grants without reference to the Representative Assembly. He thought that that was wrong and that in future the grants should first of all be placed before the Assembly.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was no provision for such a course being adopted and that the Legislative Council alone had the right to pass additional and supplementary grants.

MR. KRISHNAPPA complained against the lapses under Building Grants when a majority of the schools were housed in ill-ventilated rented buildings. He was of opinion that such lapses should not revert to Government but should be funded and ear-marked for school buildings. He also brought to notice that a meagre provision of Rs. 4,000 only was found in the budget for the construction of the High School building at Nanjangud as against an estimated cost of Rs. 30,000 and wanted at least a provision of Rs. 16,000 therefor.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that that was in addition to the Municipal contribution of Rs. 14,000 and that it would be possible to make a supplementary grant if the entire amount was spent before the year was out.

MR. KRISHNAPPA'S suggestion that interest should be allowed on matured Life Insurance policies till they were actually claimed by the legal heirs was not considered feasible.

He also suggested the constitution of a reserve fund amounting to one crore of rupees the interest from which could be utilised solely for irrigation works.

MR. S. V. GURUMURTIACHARYA, in scrutinising the details of the Industries and Commerce budget, pointed out that out of the allotment of Rs. 2,98,000 nearly Rs. 2,80,000 was being utilised for salaries leaving a balance of 18,700 for the works proper. As such it was no use, he thought, in expecting very much good from that department. He complained that even though Rs. 90,000 was spent on Industrial schools the staff employed therein were not up to the mark. He was of opinion that instead of running that department at such heavy cost, the entire grants could be better utilised on handicrafts. He contrasted the working of the Brass Industries and Copper Works, Ltd., of Sravanabelagola with the industrial ventures undertaken by the Department most of which had resulted in heavy losses. He also felt that the Industrial Superintendents' places might be done away with seeing that they were not capable of any initiative or development.

MR. A. M. VENKATASAMIAH made the following suggestions :—

(1) As the Municipalities were not maintaining the roads properly, the Government themselves should undertake this work.

(2) The grant of Rs. 1 lakh for town improvement should be increased.

(3) The tank work in Thethahalli, Closepet Taluk, for which contribution had been paid by the villagers should be taken up during the ensuing year.

(4) The Closepet Sub-Taluk to be converted into a pukka taluk.

(5) Appointment of a whole-time Inspector in Closepet to look after the duties of the Inspector while on camp duty or on short leave.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question of converting the Closepet Sub-Taluk into a pukka taluk was under the consideration of Government and that when that was done, all other things would follow.

MR. DYAVAPPA GOWDA (Mudigere) drew the special attention of Government to the following needs :—

(1) An additional grant of Rs. 1 lakh should be ear-marked every year for Malnad Improvement out of the rebate on subsidy.

(2) Provision for opening new schools and equipping them with properly qualified teachers on increased salaries to keep them contented ; an extra grant of Rs. 1 lakh should be set apart from the Income-tax revenue for this purpose.

(3) The desirability of opening the Kadur-Chick-magalur Railway ; in the event of its not being taken up, the Railway Cess to be abolished.

(4) Village Panchayets should be provided for every village with 25 houses and adequate grant provided for their normal working.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK (Koppa) dealt solely with medical facilities in the Malnad. He was surprised that even the limited allotment made in the Budget should not be utilised in full and the Malnad should be allowed to deteriorate from year to year. The measures taken to combat malaria were not adequate ; the quinine pills did not prove to be an effective remedy ; owing to the scanty supply of medicines in the hospitals, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons could not supply proper mixtures to the patients. Besides, the general impression was that hospitals in the Malnad were meant only for the wealthier classes specially the coffee planters. The poorer classes visiting the hospitals from distant villages had to wait for hours together in the hospital without the satisfaction of having received proper attention. Besides opening new hospitals according to a fixed programme, he requested that additional ones should be established when public donation in the shape of building, etc., was forthcoming. In this connection, he mentioned that a certain gentleman in Chavalmane, Koppa Taluk, was ready with his donation of a building.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR (Thirthahalli) made the following observations :—

(1) The grant for village improvement should be enhanced to Rs. 30 lakhs.

(2) Drastic retrenchment should be effected under salary heads, the savings thus accrued being invested on the economic improvement of the Malnad. The number of districts might also be reduced to 6.

(3) Separate provision should be made in the Budget for rural communications.

(4) As the people were prepared to pay a contri-

bution of Rs. 13,000 or Rs. 14,000 for the Thirthahalli High School building at least Rs. 5,000 might be granted by Government to start the work during the ensuing year.

(5) A grant of Rs. 1,000 should be made for the Primary School at Thirthahalli.

The following were the observations of MR. S. VENKATASWAMY GOWDA in discussing the Budget :—

(1) The grants for village improvement should be substantially increased as under the present provision each Village Panchayet would get only Rs. 5 and odd.

(2) Even though Kolar was blessed with a rich soil, the agriculturist was unable to reap the full crop owing to the deficiency of water supply. The grant for tank restoration in the case of Kolar at least should be appropriate to its importance. The entire income from Gold Mining which was a special feature of the area might be invested on Tank Restoration for some years to come.

(3) The entire amount of Rs. 1,19,000 should be utilised for drinking water wells and the scheme of well boring provided for separately.

MR. MANJE GOWDA pointed out that special schools in agriculture and sericulture were confined to cities, while the village boys who were more fitted to receive instruction in those subjects and make practical use of the knowledge. had no facilities. He warned the authorities against the tendency on the part of the rural population to drift to the cities owing to the insanitary condition of the villages. He also suggested that high officers of the State should visit interior villages and learn firsthand their backward condition in regard to education, sanitation and medical aid.

MR. GURULINGAPPA pointed out that the Department of Industries were not zealous in recovering the industrial loans advanced to the people as out of Rs. 11½ lakhs so advanced only Rs. 8 lakhs had been recovered. As a good number of oil and flour mills, decanticators and oil expelling machines had been started in various parts of the State, he requested that the number of Mechanics in the departments should be increased so that they might readily be available to rectify the machinery without delay. He also prayed that a more liberal allotment of funds should be made for the development of primary education.

In reply to Mr. Narayana Iyengar's complaint that under Muzrai each district would be getting only Rs. 2,000, THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that formed an addition to the temple funds.

MR. NARAYANA IYENGAR suggested that another Rs. 10,000 would be required for the restoration of temples of archæological importance other than Belur, Halebid and Somanathapur.

He also apprehended the denudation of the forests which was fast taking place and requested special attention to be given for nursery and re-plantation.

MR. RAMALINGA CHETTY pointed out the need for encouraging Home Industries in each village. He also urged the necessity for opening an Industrial Bank in the State to finance small industries.

MR. BANDIAH (Nanjangud) made the following representations:—

(1) The bund of the Narasambudi tank should be raised. The villagers were willing to give a contribution at Rs. 25 per acre.

(2) One waiting room should be constructed in the Taluk Cutchery at Nanjangud.

(3) The grant for the manufacture of Serum Simultaneous should be raised from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 1 lakh as the cattle mortality was growing in the State.

MR. TUDAKI RAMANNA observed that the Excise Department showed an increase of Rs. 1½ lakhs over the previous year's figure. He thought that in accordance with the Resolution that was passed in the Representative Assembly last year, the income should have been considerably reduced step by step with the object of bringing about prohibition ultimately. But as a matter of fact he said, that although no shops should be located in the districts within a distance of 9 miles from each other, such shops were being located with impunity. If prohibition should be the goal, he said, the number of shops should be reduced. He urged that the Malnad Improvement Grant should be considerably increased.

MR. DAKAPPA also was of opinion that the Malnad Improvement Grant was quite inadequate.

He brought to the notice of Government that it was very difficult for the Malnad to get properly equipped school masters, as their pay was too low. The result was that Primary Education made very little headway in the Malnad. He urged that immediate steps should be taken to remedy all these difficulties.

MESSRS. NADIG BHASKARA RAO and T. MANGESHA RAO urged for establishing a High School at Sagar. They said that successive Dewans had promised to give a High

School to Sagar, but the promise remained unfulfilled. They also brought to notice that the Malnad Improvement Hospital stationed at Sagar had been transferred and that it should be reinstated.

Adjournment Motion moved by Mr. Nilagiri Sanjeeviah *re.* the Control of Bus Traffic in Mysore.

Referring to the Notification issued by Government in April last in regard to the auctioning of the right to ply motor buses on selected roads by the District Magistrate, MR. SANJEEVIAH said that the Government gave the District Magistrate very large powers to issue licenses, as he pleased. He said that on certain roads at present more than one bus plied, and by the new order, the right would be given only to rich bus-owners who could put down all poor bus-owners. In these circumstances, he did not think that a monopoly like that should be given to any one person.

The Notification also gave powers to the District Magistrate to hold separate auctions for different timings. Speaking from his own experience, Mr. Nilagiri Sanjeeviah said that it was not always possible for the buses to start at the proper time mentioned in the license and also to reach at the hour mentioned. For one thing or another, there would always be a difference and if the hour of arrival was to be the criterion there was always possibility of accidents happening.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL inquired whether it would not be better to allow buses to ply at particular stated hours.

MR. SANJEEVIAH had no objection, but that it would always be difficult to reach the destination at the particular hour.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question was not whether the buses arrived late. As it was, the buses ran very fast and arrived at the destination much earlier than the time specified. This gave rise to accidents on the way, which it was the intention of Government to prevent by the order referred to.

MR. SANJEEVIAH said that by the system permitted by the Government, competition came in the following way :—

If for any reason, the first bus, which was timed to start at a particular time had to start a little later, it would catch all the passengers waiting on the way and to prevent

it, the succeeding bus would run at top speed with the result there would always be a likelihood of accidents. He also said that the rule of the kind that was made by Government existed nowhere in the Madras Presidency. There, they fixed a particular amount based on a mileage rate and licenses were given to any number of buses. They could also ply on those roads any number of times a day for the same fee paid, and this the Mysore Government did not allow.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the order referred to by the mover did not say that the right of plying the bus should be auctioned, as a matter of course. It was only stated that the District Magistrate could do it on certain roads. The District Magistrate was also given the discretion to give licenses as he thought fit for plying on the same road at particular times. He admitted that there was always complaint from one who was not given license. But this could not be avoided. In order to minimise, as far as possible, such complaints, it was said that the right might be auctioned so that complaints of partiality, etc., might not be preferred.

MR. GURULINGAIYA asked why licenses should not be given to all those who asked for them.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it could not be done.

MR. DEVE GOWDA observed that under the arrangements ordered by Government, there would be no scope for poor bus-owners, who were making some kind of living by plying their buses. If on the other hand, all those that asked for a license could be given, that would go a long way to help the people.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA observed that it was not right to give the discretion wholly to the District Magistrate. He was for permitting the buses to run at an interval of about half an hour. Under the existing arrangements, there would be a monopoly given to the rich people. If the Government were afraid that useless buses would be employed, they could as well insist upon good buses being employed and also some deposit might be taken from the owners to carry out the terms of the license.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that even here there would be unhealthy competition unless some restrictions were placed. If unrestricted licenses were given as proposed, accidents would occur as a large number of people would ask for licenses.

MR. DEVE GOWDA of Chickmagalur said that the motor buses had already to pay two kinds of cesses and the Government Order under reference would bring in a third kind. He said that auctions brought all kinds of inconveniences. The auction purchaser could take more passengers than the bus could hold, for the reason that people would flock to him, as there were no other buses plying. This could be easily avoided by giving more licenses. The argument that motor buses damaged the roads, he said, was altogether unfounded. He was of opinion that it was the heavy country carts that damaged the roads, and that after the advent of the buses, the cart traffic went down to an appreciable extent with the result that the roads were not damaged to the same extent as they were before. He, therefore, insisted that the restriction now placed in the Government Order should be removed.

MR. PEER SAB of Tarikere brought to notice that the Government levied double cess on motors plying between two stations connected by Railway. This practice had since been extended even to places unconnected by Railway. He said that this should, by all means, be prevented. He was also of opinion that the right of issuing licenses should be with the Government rather than with the District Magistrate.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it could not be done.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that competition would be helpful to the people. He instanced several places, where as many as 40 buses plied. The roads were not damaged and even if they were, the cess levied on the buses would more than repay the cost of repair.

Referring to the Bus Service between Mysore and Ooty, Mr. Dasappa said that the District Magistrate thought that one service would do. This would practically give a monopoly to one bus-owner. Experience showed that there was scope for running three motor buses on this road, and yet practically, there was a monopoly to one man.

THE DEWAN said that if more people asked for licenses on such roads, it would be all right. But he enquired what should be done in the case of a new line, for instance, between Hassan and Mangalore.

MR. DASAPPA replied that such cases might be disposed of under the existing rules very easily. He also said that

if a monopoly were given to one man on a particular road, and that if at a particular period of the license, there were a Jatra to which thousands of people go, in such a case, he failed to see how the monopoly to one man would help the people.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that in such a case, special licenses could be given. He also said that the intention of the Government was not to give a monopoly on developed roads.

THE DEWAN said that the question of allowing two or three buses to run on special roads at particular times, as in Madras, would be considered.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI was of opinion that by the system of auctions, a way would be made for foreigners to come and do business in Mysore with the result that the Mysore money would go elsewhere. He, therefore, thought that the auction system should be given up and that all poor people should be helped.

THE DEWAN observed that the system of auction was not meant for general adoption.

MR. SANJEEVIAH suggested that a Committee should be appointed for each district to assess the amount to be paid by each bus-owner to Government.

THE DEWAN enquired whether Mr. Sanjeeviah would agree to the unrestricted grant of licenses.

MR. SANJEEVIAH thought that such a system would not work as the poor people could easily be ousted by competition.

A large number of persons were in favour of unrestricted issue of licenses.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO thought that there would be a grave danger in issuing licenses to an unrestricted extent.

MR. MALLIAH suggested that on District Board roads, the control should be with the District Board and not with the District Magistrate.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA thought that the unrestricted issue of licenses would be difficult in many cases, where there would be heavy passenger traffic. He was for some control over the Bus Traffic.

THE DEWAN said that the District Magistrate would be given discretion to issue as many licenses as he thought fit without auction.

On the conclusion of the Debate, the members wanted an extra date for the discussion of the large number of resolutions and representations.

THE DEWAN said that the Budget Resolutions might be discussed for the first half of the next day and general Resolutions in the second half, and that Representations might be taken up on the succeeding day.

The Assembly adjourned to meet again to-morrow at 12 noon.

SIXTH DAY—*6th June 1928.*

Before the proceedings of the day commenced, THE DEWAN informed the House that Messrs. V. Venkatappa, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abbas Khan, M. C. Linge Gowda, S. C. Malliah and B. Linge Gowda had given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the large percentage of failures in the recent Lower Secondary Examination and the Dewan asked whether the House would give its consent to discussing the matter. As more than 50 members agreed, the Dewan stated that the motion would be taken up at 4-30 P.M. the same day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

BY MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA and M. BASAVIAH (Tiptur Rural), G. K. MALLAPPA (Tiptur Urban), KALE GOWDA (Turuvekere Rural), B. HANUMANTHE GOWDA (Tumkur Rural) and SURAPPA (Sira Rural).—

Q.—15. Will the Government be pleased to state:—
The total amount given to various newspapers during the past two years on account of—

(1) permanent advertisements,
(2) buying the required number of copies,
(3) literary encouragement?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—15. (1) Nil.
(2) 1925-26 .. Rs. 5,628-6-1
1926-27 .. ,, 6,347-2-1.
(3) Nil.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

I had also asked for information as to the amount given to each newspaper. May I know why that part of the question has not been included?